The royal decree of the Spanish Government, 17th No-The royal decree of the Spanish Government, 17th November, 1852, declares that a Spaniard naturalized within the territory of another Power without the knowledge and authority of his Government shall not exempt blusself from the obligations which were consequent to his primitive nationality. The same rule is applied to foreigners naturalized in Spania. [Serrano, to the Consul General of the United States at Caba, 14th February, 1862.]

Austria requires an endgrant to disengage himself from all obligations as an Austrian subject, and he is deprived by law of the right to dispose of or inherit property. It provides punishment for those who absent thomselves without passmorts.

provides punishment for those who absent turnished without passports.

In Prussia a subject loses his nationality, first, by discharge at the subject's request; second, by sentence of competent authority; third, by living ten years in a foreign country; fourth, by marriage, if a female, with a foreigner. Subjects who emigrate without obtaining a discharge are punished according to laws in that case product the require to Prussia are considered criminated. eigner. Subjects who emigrate without obtaining a discharge are punished according to laws in that case provided, and if they return to Prussia are considered crimimals, subject to punishment from which no citizenship of
any nation can liberate them. The obligation to military
service is not extinguished by time. After absence of
more than ten years, if he returns, he is held to service.
Funigration is not permitted except with express leave of
the Government. [Baron Gerolt to Mr. Marcy, July 11,
1832; Baron Schleinitz to Mr. Wright, oth January, 1852,
1853; Baron Schleinitz to Mr. Wright, oth January, 1852,
1854; Baron Schleinitz to Mr. Wright, oth January, 1852,
1855; Baron Schleinitz to Mr. Wright, oth January, 1852,
1855; Baron Schleinitz to Mr. Wright, oth January, 1852,
1856; Baron Schleinitz to Mr. Wright, oth January, 1852,
1857; makes every North German citizen subject to military duty. No substitute is received. Every able-hodied
man is to serve three years in the field, four years in the
reserves, and then five years in the milita. Colonization
and emigration are regulated by the Legislature of the
Union. [Excentive Document 3, second session Fortieth
Congress, pages 18-23.]

The laws of Hamburg make the denationalization of a

Union. [Executive Document 9, second session Fortieth Congress, pages 16-23.]

The laws of Hamburg make the denationalization of a subject dependent upon his obtaining a discharge from the Gevernment, the payment of a specified sum of money, and evidence of the fulfillment of military service in person or by substitute. [Merg. Dr., June 21, 1850.]

The Grand Ducky of Raden requires an endstant to obtain the authorization of the Government, to show that he leaves no debts, that the country to which be emigrates will receive him, and that his wife is in accord in regard to emigration. [Encyclo. 19, the Sicele. T. 11, p. 455.]

Estemen fully acknowledges her obligations to give protection to all American chilzens, making no distinction between naturalized and native citizens of the United States. It holds that desertion from military service in any of the German States comes under that class of ofcases (crimes) which will justify the surrender; and that no State could complain on the ground that such deserter had become its citizen. It cites the law of the United States to support this view. It does not regard a deserter from military service in the light of a political refuce, nor his act a political offense; and claims that desertion would be a crime in native as well as naturalized citizens. [Mr. Schleden, Minister &c., Nov. 21, 1859.] The laws of Hanover allow emigration with parents of children to the age of twenty-one years: those who emigrate without parents, up to the year preceding that when conscription takes place, and even in that year, upon proof that the emigrant betters his condition. Those who are within the age of anilitary conscription, not yet in military service, site allowed to emigrate when their departure does not endanger the rights of others habie to service, or who give security for a substitute, in case young men should be called into service.—[W. Reitzenstein, Minister, &c., August 20, 1859.]

The first article of the Convention between the United States and the King of Wurtemburg, Oct. 3, 1844, provides that "every kind of droit deathnine, droit de retraite, and droit de déraction, or tax on enigration, are and shall remain abolished between the two contracting parties, their States, citizens, and subjects."

The Convention with Saxony has the same provisions. The treety with Prassan March 14, 1820, provides that 5.1 Eccmen fully acknowledges her obligations to give pro-

heir States, citizens, and subjects."
The Convention with Saxony has the same provisions.
The freaty with Fransia, March 14, 1820, provides that
the inhabitants of the respective States of the high con-

inhabitants of the respective States of the high state whatsoerer of said thing parties—
ill be at liberty to sejourn and reside in all satts whatsoerer of said tories in erier to altend to their said; and shall enjoy, to that the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein reside, on roudition of submission to the laws and ordinances therein effects.

The Russian Government so far satisfies its subjects. or so exercises its power as to restrain their emigration. In either case its municipal law is innocuous to other na-tions and upon this subject at least does not materially affect the interests or rights of the United States.

the basis of the political systems of the middle ages, but

ter showing how Paisered emigration and particle, if not directly, fostered emigration and particle in its honelits, the report goeson:
In it is not necessary to show the active particleation of governments in this history to relieve emigrants in this bendinge of feudal allegiance. It is a well-set-principle of public law that sovereigns and subjects bound by acts which receive their implied canction, once is this case is the equivalent of express consent, a implied when it is manifested by signs, acts, or facts, by haction or silence, which indicate consent. The wef nations is founded upon the general consent of a factor of the consent of the

against which he protests not as American, but as Engists law.

EFFECT OF THIS DOCURING ON THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STAIRS.

The American people are perfectly conscious that every mation has a perfect right to frame its municipal laws to meet its own necessities. This municipal right is recognized, because it cannot be known otherwise what is required for the public safety. It has not, however, the same elevation as other branches of public law. It is in the nature of police regulations. But even in this view it is not entirely independent of public opinion and authority. Excessive cruelty or injustice in its provisions would justify interference. Every household has the same inmunity, but its authority must be so exercised as not to impair the peace of other households; and the municipal legislation of a nation must be so framed as not to disturb, much less to impair or destroy, in others rights common to all nations. Legislation that does this—municipal or otherwise—is against the laws of nations and of God. The municipal legislation of Great Britain has this effect upon the people of this country. Under such circumstances this Government is remainded to that general and permanent attribute of nations denominated the right of self-preservation, which implies not only the right negatively of defense and security against external aggression, but positively of making such regulations generally as may maintain and promote the national welfare and prosperity. (Reddie's International Law, 180.) The authority for internal much principles of universal law, public and private, the law of nations and eachies, estimated at 138-100 per cent, they would now number 9,350,000; Add 4,000,000 enancipated people, and the aggregate of the population existing in 1700, with their descendants, is 13,200,000. The halance of the people, 21,750,000, are emigrants and their descendants.

descendants.

Of this portion of our people, more than 20,000,000 are subjects of the several States of Europe and their service; if they have no right to defend themselves or their adopted country in the event of war with Europe; if, unstained by crime and free of all offense, they are in consequence of this claim of service debarred from travel and stained by crime and free of all offense, they are in consequence of this claim of service debarred from travel and from therecurse with civilized nations or subject to arrest and compulsory service in armies organized to light against their own Government, then the United States held to depend upon the consent of his Government. But the practice of the Governments in this matter varies so much as to show a substantial difference of principle. It does not appear that the consent of Great Britain, express or implied, is actually withheld from the multitudes who enlighted from the multitudes who enlighted from the multitudes who enlighted provident language of their rulers, to improve their condition by establishing a new home in other lands. Such especially is the fact in Baden, Bremen, Hanover, and perhaps other States. The French decrees admit a favorable interpretation also. The decree of 1811 was a war measure, established when France was in contest with the whole of Europe, and that of 1850, when fighting for the unity and freedom of Italy. Considered as interpretations of the rights of nations has period of profound person. The reserved right of assent or dissent which because the protection in the reserved right of assent or dissent which because of the surface of the considered, not upon

forcible intervention of the Government of the United States. The intimate association of those who are claimed as subjects of foreign Governments is such as to put in neril the rights or peace of all. Its absurdity if applied to this large portion of our people is palpable. But the injustice of its application to individuals is equal to the absurdity of its application to nations.

The injustice of this principle is more apparent than the remedy. But that there is a corrective for so great a wrong cannot be doubted. It is not in vain to labor for a reconsideration of this great question by European Government more in the light of reason and less in the spirit of feundal philosophy. The solution of the important international problem belongs to men who have capacity to divine the right of law and the courage to assert its power. That such men are to be found among those who

some a permanent residence

## GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE QUESTION OF VERACITY.

Your correspondent has good reason for stating

cited in Commiss, it, Controllands, and the country we millingle as before the Revolution, but fills was a six-density as the problem of the country of the

THE TEXAS ALMANAC.-This publication for 1868 is exceedingly valuable to all who desire accurate information about this great and growing State. We take pleasure in giving the following note from the compiler of the Almanac: To the Editor of The Tribune

of the Almanac:

In the Editor of The Tribuse.

Sin: Knowing you to be a man deeply interested in the success of young men, and as the present state of commercial affairs is throwing them out of employment by the hundreds, I carnestly ask you to turn their attention toward Texas—and principally in the direction of sheep raising. Mr. Henry S. Randall of Cortland Village, N. Y., has written upon that subject; but a note from you in The Tribusks would do more than all other influences. I send you a Texas Almanac for 1868, which will give you an insight to the country, and at the same time would state that, as the price is only \$1 currency, and the postage six cents, it is thus within the reach of any young man who wishes to learn about a new country, in the event he desires to make it his home.

If the parties will write to me individually I will answer their letters in full. I have been in Texas over eight years—originally from New-York City—hence can be of service to those who want a correct account of Texas. There is no speculation in this, but an earnest desire to see the wool interests of Texas developed, and at the same time open the way for the happines and success of hundreds who are struggling for a mere existence in the more crowded States of the North. Very respectfully.

ARTHUR H. EDEY.

Galceston, Dec. 27, 1867.

FLORIDA ALMANAC.-C. Drew & Son, Jack sonville, publish a nest Almauac for the current year, containing official returns of votes, population, etc., names of State officers, and members of the Convention, and other interesting matterfor reference. It is sold for 15 cents, or eight copies for one dollar.

RHODE ISLAND MANUAL .- We have before us vast amount of information concerning the State, with rules and orders of the Legislature, Constitution, etc. We believe it is published by direction of the State Government. a copy of this useful publication for 1867-8. It contains a

rom Our Special Correspondent.

taxed, taught, and buried.

THE STATISTICS FOR 1867-GRAIN RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS-HOGS, CATTLE, LUMBER, ETC .-WHOLESALE BUSINESS, FIRES, BUILDINGS ERECTED, AND GENERAL CITY IMPROVEMENTS - MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, DEATHS, TAXATION, ETC. - PAY'L HALL TO BE REBUILT.

The month of January is a Gradgrind's Paradise,

wherein all the budding "facts, sir, facts," of a grow-

ing year suddenly burst "full-blossomed on the

thorny stem of Time." They grumble through 11 months at the guesses made by Madame Rumor and the imaginative schemes projected by enthusiastic theorists, but when that earthly judgment day comes, in which business men say to this column of

figures, "stand thou on my right hand," and to that column, "stand thou on my left," then Mr. Grad-

the food found in figures and facts. Every community has in it a goodly number of this class of men, who are unable to digest an idea until all the healthy

nutritous juices which flavor it are squeezed out and

the thing comes to them compressed into a dry, hard, unpalatable fact. That these may have an opportunity to understand what Chicago has been about during the past year, I have compiled the following statistics, which show as plainly as figures can how

our people buy and sell, cat and drink, build and barn, marry and unmarry, live and die, and are

The grain receipts, although larger than hereto

fore, have not increased proportionately with our

business growth, as will be seen by the figures here

given. Of the five great staples, it will be seen that

the greatest increase is in oats, while the corn and

rye receipts have largely fallen off. This is explained in two ways: First, that there yet remains unsold a

larger amount of last year's crop than is usually held over, and that this will help to swell our next year's

receipts; and, Second-and most probable-that the

managers of the Milwankee and St. Paul Railway, by

offering great inducements in reducing rates to large

shippers, secured the greater part of the Minnesota wheat, and run it into Milwaukee. In this they have

been seconded by the Milwankee Board of Trade, which, early in the season, offered a premium to ship-

pers by lowering their inspection grades. Grain that

would be inspected in Chicago and passed upon as

"rejected," could be sent to Milwaukee, where it

would be inspected No. 2, and sold on the Milwaukee

Board for the price at which No. 2 would be quoted. Laboring under these disadvantages, Chicago is

not able to show as large a proportionate growth

in her grain business as in other branches of trade,

as the receipts for 1867, which are as follows, will

show: Wheat received, 21,022,298 bush.; corn re-

ceived, 22,018,827 bush.; oats received, 10,988,617

bush.; barley received, 2,240,766 bush.; rye received,

1,306,304 bash. The increase over last year is: In

wheat, 610,258 bush ; oats, 806,476 bush ; barley,

792,606 bush., while there is a decrease in corn of

But if Chicago has failed to sustain her reputation in this branch she has surpassed herself in all others. This is seen in the number of hogs and cattle received

last year; 1,970,320 hogs were received, which is an

increase of 713,633 over the receipts of 1866, and the shipments have been increased from 548,079 in 1866 to

855,160 last year. There were 329,100 beeves received,

but nearly two-thirds of them have been sent directly

East, as 205,580 fatted cattle have been shipped from

here during the year. Besides this 188,830 sheep have

been received at the Union Stock-Yards. The lumber,

shingles, and lath business has grown most wonder-

fully during one year. This is seen in the item of

lumber alone, there having been 178,506,000 more feet

received in 1867 than in 1866. The lumber receipts

for the last year were: 841,912,000 feet, and the shipments were 522,113,000 feet. There were 67,431,251.

000 shingles received and 67,401,815,000 shipped. We

The large increase in lumber and shingle ship-

ments was due to the unexpected demand made upon

the market by the settlers of the mushroom towns along the Union Pacific Railway. At one time great difficulty was experienced by the Chicago and North

Western Railway in supplying a sufficient number of cars to transport enough lumber to meet the unlooked-

for demand. As the settlers on the plains must for

several years to come get their supply of lamber from this city, the lumber merchants are expecting and

and Cook County, we are obliged to bear a greater

burden of taxation than we otherwise would if we

were untrammeled and entirely free from county ju-

risdiction. Including all the taxes (city, county,

State, and revenue) Chicago pays about \$10,500,000

for the privilege of being governed. Our city tax

has been increased nearly \$ 00,000 during the last

year-out of all proportion to the increase in the

value of property. On a cash valuation of \$192,500,

000, the city pays a tax of \$13 on every \$1,000. Be

side this, all street improvements, &c., are paid for

by directly taxing the property benefited, which

throws a heavy additional burden upon those indi-

viduals owning property on unimproved streets.

Our State tax is seven mills on a dollar-on the cash

valuation of our property-and our county tax is

about six mills, with a township tax of a little less

than one mill added. To offset this heavy bill of ex-

penses, we can show but a small list of improve-

ments compared with the amount expend d; for it

must be paid for by those individuals owning prop-

sewerage have been laid and five miles of street

insufficient, and the schools are so crowded that the

pupils cannot be properly cared for. Notwithstand-

ing we are building and enlarging continually, still

posts erected.

also received 143,847,000 lath.

10,051,496 bush., and rye, 429,704 bush.

our educational appointments do not keep pace with our rapid growth in population. This year a vast amount will have to be expended upon the construction of school-houses alone. Several plans are now before the Board for their consideration, and as soon as Spring opens they will be utilized, and then it is

hoped the complaints from over-crowded schools will no longer be heard. The health of the city has been much better than in 1806, when there were 5,995 leaths, which is 1,321 more than last year. Of the 4,604 who died in the city during the year, 2.784 were chil-dren under five years old. The excellent sanitary regulations of the Board of Health during last Sumregulations of the Board of Health during last Summer prevented an epidemie, and contributed much to the general good health of the city. Crosby Opera-House was crowded last Sunday night with the sympathizers of those who suffered by the burning of Fa. 1 Hall. Encouraging speeches were made by the leading ministers and lameny of the city, and it was decided to proceed at once to erect a new building. It was stated that \$50,000 subscription to the stock would be needed, and as it is a good investment, over \$5,000 was stated that \$50,000 subscription to the stock would be needed, and as it is a good investment, over \$25,000 has already been taken. The remainder will be taken in a few weeks, and then enough will have been secured to complete a building even finer than the one just destroyed by fire. The burning of the Y. M. C. Assocition building has afforded the Liberal Christian Union an opportunity to play the part of the Good Samaritan. It will be remembered that on chiering their building the Y. M. C. Association refused to recognize or admit the "heterodox churches," whereat those churches drew off in a body, and organized the Liberal Christian Union. Forgetting past offenses, they now come forward and generously proffer the use of their rooms and the aid of their organization to the suffering Association. This is noble, and entitles them to the name of Liberal Christians.

G. B. C. grind revels in the poetry of statistics or feels fat on

LETTER FROM MILES O'REILLY.

THE UNION LEAGUE AND TAMMANY INDIANS-CURIOUS REVELATIONS FROM BEHIND THE CIVIZEN OFFICE, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1868.

MY DEAR MR. GREELEY: As you have been, for more than a quarter of a century, responsible Editor orief paragraph-perhaps even an article-appearing on the editorial page of your paper, of which, though technically and legally responsible therefor, you were not the

individual writer.
Indeed, if not mistaken, I think I can recall one so the exact words of which escape me, but which referred in rather vehement terms, if I remember rightly, to a "flaunting lie" of some kind, with a desire that it should be "half-masted," or words to that effect, for which song or verses you were very widely held responsible as the individual perpetrator.

At last, in the McClellan campaign-was it not !-- when the Democratic press in general, and The World in parupon the alleged enormity of your offense in connection with those verses, I remember clearly your having pubished a paragraph discining the soft impeachment of entiments of the seng; and you added-thereby throw ing a bombshell into the Democratic camp-that the writer of the verses in question (the exact title of which f do not just now recall), was "an Indian warrior of the l'ammany tribe, in good standing, and with all his regalia and war paint!" Instant consternation spread everywhere through the

Ancient Wigwam; the councils were called, the great fires lighted, and the big sering set bubbling. Sachems, gathered under the shade of the spears—each political redskin looking into his neighbor's eyes and asking with in "Etto" (Indian for "yes,") was anywhere heard; whereupon the Grand Sachem ordered the Wiskinkies to close the doors, the Sagamores and great Medicine Men to strike up the incantations and music, the Warriors and young Braves to draw their tomahawks; and thereupon a wild war-dance, in full war-paint, was executed around the chief council fire, each red man holding his ound his head, and pledging himself by expressive signs that the false brother, if ever found, should be treated to such a "fancy roast" as the ancient Liquois of the Mohawk were in the last of giving any stray Jesuit father or other enemy who might fall within their

Having been one of the In lans who participated in that famous war-dance, and having been engaged with fall upon the trait of the labe brother to whom you re-ferred in connection with the "flainting lie," I now propose returning good for ev 1, to give ground for a similar entertainment and grand hunting-match to that hostile tribe of Indians—the Union Leaguers—who have their happy hunting-grounds near the corner of Seventeenthst, and Broadway, in Union-square. Know, then, O ven-erable editor of The Tarbuse! that the article in reference to the threatened high-handed destruction of the tion, which appeared in last Saturday's Citizen, and from which you quote in this day's TRIBUNE, holding me per slang-whanging me as thou thyself wert once democratically slang-whanged for the "flaunting lie"-Know, Venerable Chief, I say, that the article in question came from the learned pen of "an Indian warrior of the Union League tribe, in good standing, and with all his regalia Now let the great Medicine Man, George W. Blunt, howl,

ump and beat his pious breast,-"he cannot say I did it!" Let the handsome Brother Blodgett go into fits of the conniptions; while Sagamores George C. Strong, C. R. Agnew, and Jackson S. Schultz commence beating the tom-tom for a regular convocation of the whole tribe, in order that the perpetrator of this last "treasonable villainy" may be discovered. May they have better success than we of the Tammany Indians have hal, for, though we have been on the war-path night and day after the alleged culprit author of the "flaunting lie, ever since the hour, nearly four years ago, in which he was denounced in your columns-our search up to date has been atterly fruitless; although many times (at least, so we think), his trail has been closely struck in or near the office of The Evening Post, where the renegade Tammany Indians, Park Godwin, and William Cullen Bryant have pitched their lodges. Seriously, O Chief of The Trunuse! is it not a signifi-

cant and monitory, if not mealory, sign of the times, when we find our emines t warrior from the Wigwam of the Union League-one lately among the foremost in its councils-so shocked and outraged in his views of constitutional right and the public safety by the proposed partisan legislation of Congress with regard to the Supreme Court and the threatened deposition of the constitutional commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy from his command-that he has felt celled upon to write in the manner which has called forth your strictures ! To me it has appeared so, and for that reason this statement is made. It is by this high-handed legislation-in regard to which no effort is spared to make Gen. Grant appear a participant-that the great soldier of our armies is being done to death, and that not by slow process, in the public mind. Drawn close to the flery furnace of such legislation as is proposed, no laurels, however thick or green, can long retain their freshness. Under his guiding in and the country has once been saved from sectional disruption. Now let him win his highest victory by declaring that the Constitution which t alters in the South valuely were celebrated during the year. Owing to the pesought to destroy (so far only as their own section was concerned), by armed force-shall not be destroyed for culiar relationship which exists between our city

personal aggrandizement entertained by the dominating and domineering unjority of our present Congress. There are 20,000 loy al Democrats in this city, and hundreds of thousands throughout the country, whose first personal choice for the Presidency is Gen. Grant, and who can only be driven away from that attitude by Grant himself. It is on his past record, and in gratitude for his splendid services during the Rebellion, that he holds-ormust I say, has held-our allegiance. But it is clear that the arena of politics is one far different from that of war, and requiring wholly different talents. And it is also clear-at least, so it a pears to the loyal Democrats, for whom I speak-that by acquiescing in certain of the more extreme measures now before Congress, Gen. Grant nust place himself before the country in a position threatening to do it even greater injury in the future than he has done it good in the past. That strife was but to withdraw the Southern section from its allegiance to the Constitution, leaving the sacred instrument in ful must be remembered that all local improvements force over the balance of the Union; while, by the present action of Congress, it has appeared to my friend of erty along the streets improved. Five miles of the Loyal League, and others, that the Constitution in its most vital guaranties is threatened with sudden abelition from all corners of the land.

all sections of the country, North and South, at least not

with his connivance, because certain portions of it may stand in the way of the schemes for partisan power and

paved with Nicolson pavement, beside twenty-nine You have been pleased to compliment my song upon miles that have been raised and improved. Twenty-Gen. Grant near the apple-tree at Appomattox Courtthree and a half miles of water-pipe and thirty-two House. Let him only give us a chance-let him only not miles of sidewalk have been laid, and 700 new lamp place himself violently beyond the pale of our sympa. thies-let him only maintain that wisely magnanimous In these improvements the Board of Public Works attitude with which he received Gen. Lee's surrenderhave expended \$2,570,000. Although five new and and half a million young and loyal Democrats will join in spacious school buildings have been erected during the chorus-lines to those verses, and keep joining in 'om, the year, yet our school accommodations are entirely from now until next Novetaber.

Always with sincere Paspect, your obliged friend and MILES O'RELLLY,

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL N Y State 65 "3 " [Boston Wat Pow'r Oble & N W

N Y State 69 7.3 11,600 1071 200 22 Tennessee 6s new Wells Fargo Ex 5,000 601 160 45 1,000 601 American Expres | Tellnesse 6 s new | Sells-Fargo | Ex | 5,000 | 600 | 100 | 4 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 Ocean Bank 100 80 Mil & St Paul Pres 40 101 Hndson River 100 65 1234 100 146 200 65 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 

| 100. 35 | 36 | 37 | 660. 300 | 37 | 660. 311 | 105 | 300 | 37 | 660. 311 | 106 | 311 | 100 | 311 | 100 | 314 | 100 | 314 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 100 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 3 981 700. b1ii 98 300. 225 981 1,500. 98 27 225 90 400. 091 H & St Joseph Prof 901 400. b50 981 290 b60 92 200. 18

North Car State 6s 160. 1321 300. 1321 400 Cumberland Pref 100. b30 1321 400. 830. OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-10 A. M.

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-I P. M.

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-31 P. M. Merchants' U Ex Reading Cleve & Pitts 100 971 3,200 Mil & St Paul Pref Cleve & Tol | Mil & St Paul Pref | Cleve & Tol | 100 | 104 | 654 | 400 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | Hudson River 1484

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.-FIRST BOARD. 

Gold has sold as high as 1411, closing at 1411. The clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were \$32,983,000, and the balances \$1,208,506.

Government stocks are again higher, the 6s of 1884 selling at 1111, with a large business in '62s at the same rate. The 10-40s sold at 1042, and New 65s at 1002. New-York 6s of 1873 rose ? per cent. Border State stocks and railway mortgages firm. Bank shares were not so strong. The Express shares were neglected and lower. There was a large business in railway shares, and an advance was paid on the whole active list. Eries sold as high as 781; Hudson River, 147; Reading, 971: Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 98: Cleveland and Toledo at 1141; Rock Island at 99. After the call, under free sales to realize profits, the market yielded, but at the decline new and strong buyers appeared, and prices rallied in some cases to the extreme points of the morning. At the Second Board the market was strong with a

larger business. At the close of the day the market was feverish. New-York Central sold at 137; Erie, 771; Michigan Southern, 891; Cleveland and Pitts burgh was very strong and in demand at 971. 'The market closed steady at quotations. Marietta and Cincinnati was in demand, selling at 261 against 19 on Saturday. This rise is caused by the fact that at the next election the road will pass into the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio and other roads, and form. part of a new through route to the West. The Baltimore and Ohio road by this step secures a shorter route than the present via the Ohio Central, giving the Marietta and Cincinnati a large amount of through traffic. The Marietta and Cincinnati is now the leading route over which Cincinnati gets its coal. With its new connections and the fresh money it will command this trade can be developed to an extent which alone would make the road profitable.

There has been an unusual demand for Government stocks to-day, and, strange as it may seem, there is no supply of any issue, and leading houses who sold quite moderate amounts of the new issue of 6 per cents in the morning, found themselves "short," and were obliged to convert 7.90s to make their deliveries. Editor N. 1. Citizon. The Assistant Treasurer was offered full prices for the